

MONTEREY BAY



NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

FALL 2001



Sailboarding, diving and fishing are just a few ways people enjoy the sanctuary.

The National Marine Sanctuary System (NMSS), established in 1972 by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NMSS oversees 12 ocean sanctuaries and 1 fresh water sanctuary. Each sanctuary creates a unique sanctuary management plan with accompanying regulations to ensure that its significant living and cultural resources are conserved, protected, and enhanced. To keep up with recent scientific discoveries, advancements in managing marine resources, and new resource management issues, NMSS periodically reviews sanctuary management plans—the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is being reviewed at the same time as its two contiguous sites, the Cordell National Marine Sanctuary off Point Reyes, and the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary west of San Francisco. Meetings will be held throughout the three sanctuaries from November through January (see calendar on page 11).

Sustainable Oceans— A How-to Manual

We are a community of fishers, students, scientists, kayakers, tidepoolers, boaters, surfers, beach-combers, nature lovers. Many of us depend upon the ocean for work or leisure and decisions about sanctuary management may have an influence on our lifestyle. But did you know you have an influence on decisions about how sanctuaries are managed? You do, and now is the time to act—the joint management plan that will outline the priorities of Gulf of the Farallones, Cordell Bank, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuaries for the next 5-10 years is being developed and needs your involvement.

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has been operating under the management plan designed in

1992 when the Sanctuary was first prepared, and this plan is up for review. Now is the best time to assist in setting sanctuary priorities for the immediate future: sanctuary management plans outline regulatory goals, describe boundaries, identify staffing and budget needs, set priorities and performance measures for resource protection, research, and education programs, and guide the development of future management activities. Local governmental agencies and the public are important partners in this review, and participation at public meetings is essential for a successful outcome.

The management plan process is composed of four steps: scoping meetings, action plans, draft management plans, and a final management

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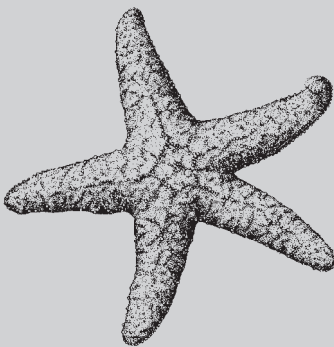
Photography

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Unless specifically stated, the views expressed in this issue do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the National Marine Sanctuary System, or NOAA.

We welcome comments and will consider items submitted by readers as space permits.

Comments and articles should be sent to Dawn Hayes, Education Coordinator, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, 299 Foam Street, Monterey, California 93940.



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plan. Public comments are invited at each step; scoping meetings held late fall 2001 will encourage fishers, researchers, educators, conservation groups, the general public, and other government agencies to comment on each of the three sanctuary management strategies and provide input on the issues and problems perceived as management priorities. The scoping meeting schedule is on page 11; comments may also be sent to the Sanctuary via fax, the website or in writing. A brochure explaining the management review process is available through the website or by mail; see contact information below.

Here's how the review process works: At scoping meetings, sanctuary staff review all comments, then work with advisory councils and the public to prioritize issues; additional workshops may be scheduled to help develop tailored action plans. The action plans form the foundation of the draft management plan. The draft management plan contains action plans that address resource protection and general management issues, and may propose regulatory changes. Again, the sanctuaries will take written comments and host public hearings on the draft

management plan, and supporting environmental documents (environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement) will be prepared to support changes. After the close of the public comment period, NMSS reviews public and agency comments and makes necessary changes before issuing the final management plan.

So get on board and get involved!

For more information please visit the joint management plan update website: www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/jointplan or contact:

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Scenic Trail Milestone



Congressman Sam Farr dedicated the first outdoor interpretive display along the Sanctuary Scenic Trail in September, marking a path that will some day circle the bay. "I have long supported the idea of completing a recreational and scenic trail around the rim of Monterey Bay, and am excited by all of the local leadership and creative work that has gone into developing segments of this trail in various communities around the Bay," said Congressman Farr at the dedication ceremony held at the Santa Cruz Harbor's Joseph G. Townsend Maritime Plaza.

The Sanctuary is a partner in the Santa Cruz-based Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Inter-Agency Task Force, a model of positive collaborations possible around the sanctuary. Collaborations provide opportunities to cover more ground—or water—and in this case, the Sanctuary Scenic Trail in Santa Cruz County is an outstanding result. When completed, this section of the multi-use recreation and scenic trail will follow already existing public ways along the coast from Wilder Ranch to the Pajaro River.

In recognition of the efforts of the task force, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary announced in September its commitment of up to

\$100,000 for development of interpretive displays along the trail. "We are pleased to contribute to the establishment of this impressive community project, and to help turn the Sanctuary Scenic Trail from vision to reality," said Sanctuary Superintendent William Douros at the Scenic Trail dedication.

The Sanctuary Scenic Trail is the task force's first large-scale project, linking existing interpretive facilities around the county with coastal access areas and sanctuary viewpoints for residents and visitors. So far the planning has been funded by various small grants, but the Sanctuary's contribution will go far toward realizing dreams of a coastal trail with outdoor interpretive displays. Customized displays will be set up along the Scenic Trail to inform and engage trail users about our marine sanctuary and ocean environment. The exhibits will offer a wayfinding system to orient trail users, showcase habitat areas, and illustrate themes and stories consistent with the conservation and education goals of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Topics will include:

- Natural history of sanctuary life such as sea lions, kelp forests, and rocky intertidal communities,
- The cultural history of the Sanctuary and adjacent coastal lands such as the Ohlone people and local shipwrecks,
- Connections between human activities and sanctuary health,
- Interpretation of recreational, economic and cultural uses of the Sanctuary, including surfing, fishing, and maritime history,
- Coastal geology.

Eventually, the goal is to have a continuous multi-use recreational and scenic trail extending all the way around Monterey Bay. Sanctuary education staff will help coordinate the development of interpretive messages with representatives from the National Parks Service, the Task Force, the Association for Monterey Bay Area Governments, and Congressman Farr's office.

The Inter-Agency Task Force was established by Santa Cruz County to maximize the positive economic, interpretive, and educational benefits the Sanctuary brings to the county and to the region. Partners include the Sanctuary, Santa Cruz County, California State Parks, cities of Capitola and Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission, Santa Cruz Port District, and University of California at Santa Cruz.



Photos: top left—Congressman Sam Farr, surrounded by members of the Sanctuary Inter-Agency Task Force, cuts the ribbon on the first interpretive exhibit of the Santa Cruz Sanctuary Scenic Trail. Above—Sanctuary Superintendent William Douros presents a check to Stephanie Harlan for the Santa Cruz Sanctuary Scenic Trail. Sanctuary Funds will be used for trail interpretive displays.

NORTHERN Sanctuary Office Opens

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary encompasses approximately 275 miles of coastline, five counties, an incredible number and diversity of marine life, rich natural resources, and last but certainly not least, many humans with a plethora of issues and needs to be served. To expand accessibility and outreach to local communities and meet specific area needs throughout the Sanctuary, staff are placed in satellite



Julie Barrow

offices in Santa Cruz, San Simeon, and now Half Moon Bay.

The new joint northern sanctuary office in Half Moon

Bay represents both the Monterey Bay and Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuaries. **Julie Barrow**, Sanctuary Community Liaison, manages the office. "I'm really looking forward to increasing the community's

awareness of the presence of both sanctuaries and the national treasures that they hold," she says. "I'm excited to work with community associations and school groups to share with them how they can make a difference in working to protect marine resources in the sanctuary."

Julie has a M.A. in Environmental Studies from the University of Illinois at Springfield, and a B.S. in Biology from Illinois State University. She served for 17 years with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and earned the EPA Gold Medal Award and three Bronze Awards; for the past 5 years she served as Air Quality Planning Chief for U.S. EPA's Region 9 office in San Francisco. During her career, she has worked to encourage broad-based stakeholder involvement to create community-driven solutions to environmental problems. Julie also volunteers at the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve, Pigeon Point Lighthouse, and the Half Moon Bay State Beach Snowy Plover Watch.

"I'm happy we have a physical presence at this end of the sanctuary, and the office in Half Moon Bay is in a really good location, just a tiny bit off Main Street," says Jenna Kinghorn, an At-Large member of the Sanctuary Advisory Council who lives in Moss Beach. "Julie's been wonderful to work with, enthusiastic, very well organized—if we can achieve even a small portion of what she envisions, we will be way ahead of where we are today."

The northern sanctuary office is in the process of being staffed and furnished; plans are to open before the December 7th Sanctuary Advisory Council meeting in Half Moon Bay. This meeting is open to the public and will be held at the Douglas Beach House, 311 Mirada Road, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Until the Half Moon Bay office has regular hours, if you live or work in the northern sanctuary and have questions or require information, please write to: National Marine Sanctuary Office, Half Moon Bay, 625 Miramontes, Suite 106, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019. The telephone/fax number is (650) 712-8909. Julie Barrow can be reached at julie.barrow@noaa.gov. You may also contact Jenna Kinghorn at (650) 728-0417 or tydpoolz@home.com.

Aaron King goes on detail

Aaron King has been with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Office since 1993, shortly after its designation. He has worked in a variety of capacities and was integral in launching many of today's programs. Some of the many positions Aaron has held include: Research Coordinator, Permit Officer, Public Relations Officer, Network Manager, Resource Management Specialist,

Fisheries Liaison, Foundation Liaison, and Acting Assistant Manager.

When the new Marine Protected Area (MPA) Center office opened in Santa Cruz, Aaron was attracted by the potential for new opportunities and experiences the MPA center had to offer. The MPA Center is a result of former President Clinton's 2000 Executive Order strengthening the national network of marine protected areas and has been endorsed by President Bush. Its mission is to

develop and disseminate the scientific information, technologies and management strategies needed to effectively design and manage MPAs throughout the US.

Aaron, a Marine Scientist for the center, will be the office lead in fisheries related issues and serve as the Administrative Officer. He is working with Dr. Charles Wahle and can still be reached at his aaron.king@noaa.gov e-mail address, or at 420-3957. The MPA Center's website is www.mpa.gov.

Foam Street Office Grows



The Sanctuary office on Foam Street in Monterey is expanding.

In a move to create space to both accommodate existing programs and develop collaborative relationships with relevant agencies, the main Sanctuary office at 299 Foam Street in Monterey is expanding into additional office space in the building.

The new offices will house the Sanctuary-wide monitoring program, Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Network (SIMoN), a comprehensive, long-term monitoring program and an important part of the Sanctuary's management plan. It was

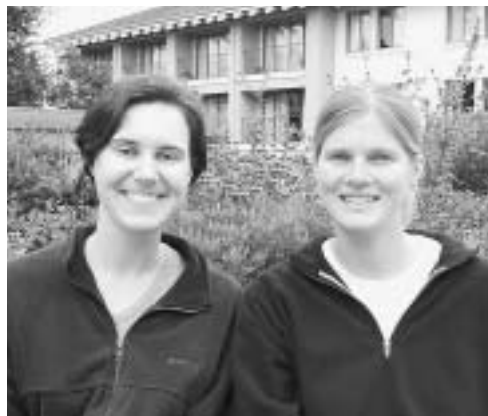
designed over the past two years in partnership with the regional science and management community. SIMoN's mission is to detect natural and human induced changes to the Sanctuary and its resources. SIMoN will integrate existing monitoring

programs, initiate new habitat characterization and monitoring efforts to fill information gaps, and provide timely and pertinent information to decision makers, including the public.

"The new offices will be used for four new SIMoN staff who will be hired at the beginning of the year," says Andrew DeVogelaere, Sanctuary research coordinator. "We'll share the space with staff from the new NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration, and possibly the new manager of the Bureau of Land Management's California Coastal National Monument."

New Faces

Welcome to **Kelly Newton**, Sanctuary research intern, who keeps busy assisting research department staff and the Research Activity Panel. She updates the Sanctuary Research websites, and contributes to technical reports published by the Sanctuary. Kelly earned a B.S. in Ecology and Systematic Biology from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. Prior to her arrival at the Sanctuary, Kelly was a field observer on three projects: the National Marine Mammal Laboratory census of south-bound Gray Whales at Granite Canyon, for the National Marine Fisheries Service aboard commercial halibut set gillnet fishing boats in the Monterey Bay, and aboard gillnet and trawl boats out of New Jersey.



New Sanctuary staff members Katie Siegler (left) and Kelly Newton (right).

Katie Siegler, Sanctuary Agriculture Water Quality Coordinator, oversees the implementation of the Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program's Agriculture and Rural Lands Action Plan. Katie received her M.A. in Environmental Science and Management at UC Santa Barbara; prior work includes research on Integrated Pest Management with the Center for Agroecology and

Sustainable Food Systems and UC Cooperative Extension. At the Sanctuary, she works in close collaboration with key partners including the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Coalition of Central Coast County Farm Bureaus, local Resource Conservation Districts, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, U.C. Cooperative Extension, neighboring counties, and others.

Katie conducts outreach on the Agriculture Plan, tracks its implementation, assists with cross-trainings on agricultural water quality issues, develops regional conservation fact sheets and guidebooks, links agricultural water quality monitoring data with data from existing citizen and government monitoring efforts, and pursues additional resources needed for implementation of the agriculture plan.

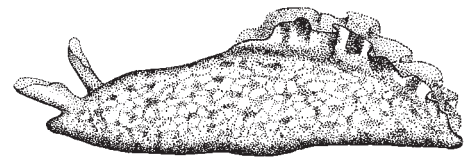
Creature Feature

As the seasons change, so do the characters in food webs of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Living things utilize different seasons for activities such as migration, feeding, mating, and bearing young. Here we highlight some of the most interesting and accessible creatures you are likely to find this season.

Fall: October, November, December

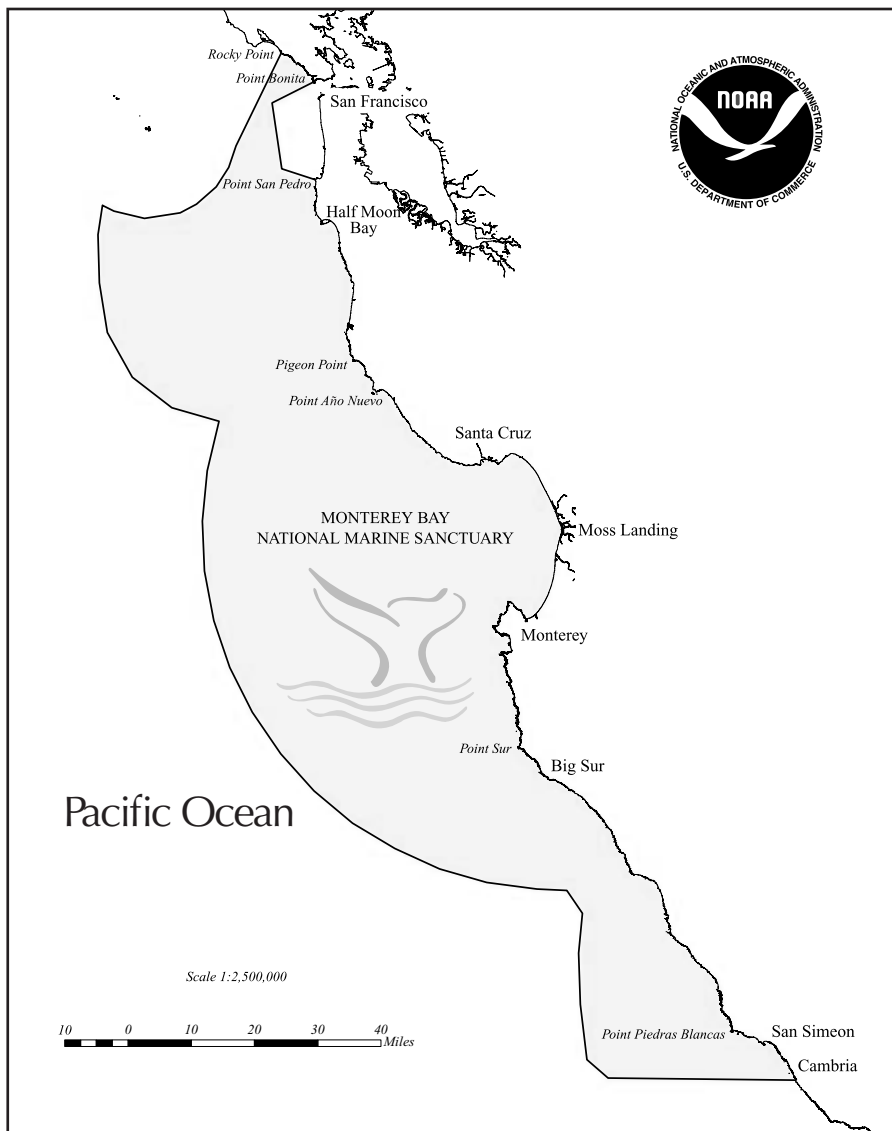
The coastal winds of summer cause upwelling of nutrient-rich waters from the deeper reaches of the Sanctuary. When brought to the sunlit surface, this enriched water boosts offshore population blooms of microscopic, free-floating phytoplankton and zooplankton. In the fall, the northwest winds subside, and the

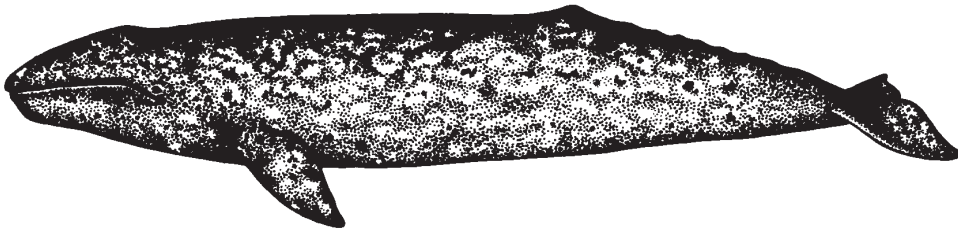
surface ocean flow pushes toward the coast. The plankton-filled waters draw jellies and their predators, sea turtles and ocean sunfish, close to the coast-line. Later in the fall, as winter storms begin to build, high swells break up lush kelp forests and toss huge kelp wracks onto the shore.



SEA HARE (*Aplysia californica*)

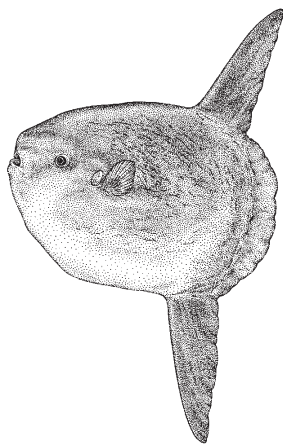
Sea hares are marine snails with an internal shell that feed on red algae and sea grasses in the intertidal and subtidal areas of the Sanctuary. In the late summer and fall, they gather in large groups for mating and egg-laying. Sea hares are hermaphrodites (they have both male and female reproductive organs), so mating involves individuals exchanging “packets” of sperm to fertilize one another’s eggs. They lay their eggs in enormous numbers, creating piles of long, yellow, gelatinous strings resembling spaghetti. Thousands of these animals can be found in tidepools and mudflats during the mating season. How do they hook up? Sea hares release a pheromone that attracts other sea hares which then form groups. When hatched, the larvae are planktonic, or free-floating for about a month before they metamorphose into their adult form.





GRAY WHALE (*Eschrichtius robustus*)

In the fall, pregnant female gray whales migrate 5,000 to 7,000 miles (8,050 to 22,600 km) from prime feeding grounds in the cold Arctic waters of the Bering and Chukchi seas to the warm, calm waters near Baja California, Mexico. In shallow lagoons they give birth, nurse their calves, and mate. The calves weigh 1,100-1,500 pounds (500-680 kg) and are about 15 feet (4.5 m) at birth. Non-pregnant females and males also travel south to rendezvous in the warm Mexican waters. In the spring, individuals and cow-calf pairs head north again along the California coast, back to the northern feeding grounds where they stay for the summer. You can view gray whales from boats or from shore.



OCEAN SUNFISH (*Mola mola*)

This fall, small ocean sunfish are washing ashore on Monterey Bay beaches. These odd-looking fish are actually members of the largest species of bony fish in the world (excluding

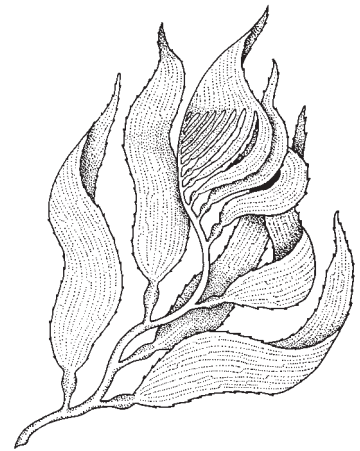
sharks, which are cartilaginous fishes). Ocean sunfish can get up to 11 feet (3 m) from fin tip to fin tip, and can weigh as much as 3,000 pounds (1360 kg). Juveniles are much smaller and appear shiny. They are sometimes called “silver dollar fish” or by a shortened version of their scientific name, “Mola.”

Molas occur in all tropical and temperate oceans. In the eastern Pacific, they are found from British Columbia to South America. They feed primarily on jellies and most likely small fishes and algae. In the fall, as jellies reach peak numbers along the coast, more Molas are seen as well. They are often found basking flat on the ocean surface, nearly motionless, with one fin up in the air. From a distance their fins can be mistaken for shark fins (but closer up, their bulbous bodies quickly dispel this fear). The gentle ocean sunfish is sometimes mauled by California sea lions, especially near the Monterey Peninsula. Sea lions eat the internal organs and may also pester them “just for sport.”

KELP WRACK

As fall progresses, storms begin to build far out in the Pacific Ocean, bringing the first big swells of winter to the coastline. These swells surge through kelp forests that have grown lush from the long days of summer; kelp, like land plants, grows faster in the summer. In the surging water, the

long kelp fronds are broken up and washed ashore in tangled ‘wracks.’ The most common types of kelp include the whip-like bull kelp (*Nereocystis*) and the greenish-yellow fronds of the Pacific giant kelp (*Macrocystis*). Smaller kelps include the feather boa kelp (*Egregia*), blade kelp (*Laminaria*), and winged kelp (*Pterygophora*). Intermingled with these may be various species of red, green, and brown algae including the distinctive Turkish towel (*Chondracanthus and mastocarpus*), rockweed, and coralline algae.



Kelp plants, both alive and dead, serve an important role in the marine food web. While growing, kelp draws nutrients from seawater and stores carbohydrate energy in long stalks and fronds. Like trees in the ocean forest, living kelp provides an ideal habitat. Millions of fish and invertebrates live, eat, and reproduce in kelp forests. As the broken kelp comes ashore in the fall and winter, decomposers such as kelp flies, beach hoppers, isopods, and other sandy beach residents rapidly attack it. These animals in turn are dined upon by flocks of fall and winter shorebirds. Eventually (not soon enough for some), the smelly wracks decompose, wash out to sea, and disappear from our beaches.

First Flush 2001

Volunteers collect samples of the First Flush

Long before the break of dawn on Tuesday, October 30th, thirty-nine volunteers around Monterey Bay donned foul weather gear and collected outfall water samples from the first storm of the season. First Flush is the first major rain event of the season, when sheeting rain flushes roadways and impermeable surfaces and carries months of accumulated contaminants and debris into the ocean. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network and the Coastal Watershed Council coordinate two programs that keep an eye on sanctuary water quality: Urban Watch and First Flush. Urban Watch is a dry weather monitoring program that monitors urban runoff flowing from 14 storm drain outfalls from June through October, and the First Flush monitoring event usually marks the end of the Urban Watch season. When the skies opened up, First Flush occurred in Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Santa Cruz, cities that have Urban Watch programs. Outfalls are monitored for conductivity, water temperature, pH, turbidity, nitrate, orthophosphate, total coliform, *E. coli*, total dissolved solids, and total suspended solids. The data will be sent to local area governments, agencies, and interested organizations, and will be used to assess the pollutant load in the waters flowing into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. If you're interested in joining the monitoring effort, contact Bridget Hoover at (831) 883-9303 or bhoover@monitoringnetwork.org.



Ag Plan Update



The Sanctuary's water quality is closely tied to the watersheds that feed it; 3500 square miles of watershed feeding the sanctuary is used for agriculture or grazing land, both traditional sources of non-point source pollution. To address watershed issues associated with runoff from agriculture and grazing, the Sanctuary's Water Quality Protection Program created the Agricultural and Rural Lands Action Plan in 1999. The plan's focus is to protect and enhance water quality in the region by providing growers with technical assistance, education, funding, economic incentives, and improved regulatory coordination for conservation measures. The community has risen to the task of implementing the plan, and is making great strides toward protecting Sanctuary water quality.

"The collaborative approach of the 'Ag Plan' is a great opportunity to revolutionize the way in which non-point sources of agricultural pollution are managed throughout the state and country—it places industry in a positive, proactive role," says Katie

Siegler, Sanctuary coordinator of the plan implementation effort. The plan includes 24 strategies for implementation, including strengthening grower/rancher peer advisory networks, evaluating and distributing information on cost effective management practices, developing and promoting self-monitoring tools for conservation management practices, and improving collaborative efforts between regulatory agencies and landowners.

An implementation committee composed of the Sanctuary, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Bureaus from the six counties with watersheds that drain to the Sanctuary, Resource Conservation Districts, and UC Cooperative Extension, meets regularly to identify key partners for each of the plan's strategies, and tracks the success of each strategy over time. Government agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service have hired additional technical and outreach staff to help fulfill the plan objectives, a six-county Farm Bureau coalition has been formed to

coordinate outreach and conservation efforts in the region, and the Resource Conservation Districts are working to promote land management practices that protect water quality. Current progress includes:

- Outreach to farmers and the general public to promote a watershed approach to regional agricultural and rural land stewardship,
- A study in conjunction with UC Cooperative Extension examines the economic advantages of farm management practices that enhance water quality, showing that protecting water quality is an economically sustainable goal,
- In partnership with Sustainable Conservation, a non-profit organization dedicated to finding new solutions to environmental problems by employing incentives and capabilities of the private sector, the Sanctuary's Water Quality Protection Program is creating a streamlined permit process in Elkhorn Slough to help farmers to make property improvements to protect water quality,
- Organization of watershed groups led by farmers through local County Farm Bureaus committed to water quality protection.

Successful development of these efforts offers a model for collaboration between the agricultural industry, government agencies, and public groups to address important environmental issues.

For more information about the Agriculture and Rural Lands Action Plan, please contact Katie Siegler at katiesiegler@earthlink.net.

Beach COMBERS comes to Cambria



How many mammals and seabirds wash up along the sanctuary's sandy beaches each year? One group intends to find out—Beach COMBERS (Coastal Ocean Mammal and Bird Education Research Surveys) is a volunteer program coordinated by the Sanctuary and Moss Landing Marine Laboratories. Its goal is to conduct surveys of beachcast mammals and seabirds along sandy beaches within the Sanctuary; data collected are used for scientific research and reports and at science conferences.

The program began in 1997 in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, where volunteers now monitor over 25 miles of beaches. In May, Beach COMBERS added six new beaches in Cambria and San Simeon to provide information about the southern region of the Sanctuary.

All Beach COMBERS volunteers go through a training program to learn to identify marine birds and mammals. Some of the animals are damaged by weather or scavenged before they wash ashore. Sometimes all that remains of seabirds are the beaks and the feet! Remarkably, much information can still be gathered when volunteers know what to look for.

Each month, the volunteers pair up to walk their assigned stretches of beach. Descriptions of dead marine birds and

mammals are recorded on data sheets, and the animals are marked so they are not re-counted the following month. After their first beach survey in Cambria, Lucky and Jerry Crews said they were pleased that they were able to do the job. "We found four birds and a marine mammal and we were able to identify them all. We thought, 'Wow! We've really done something!'" says Lucky.

Beach COMBERS data has been presented at conferences hosted by the Pacific Seabird Group, the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute Seminar Program, and the Sanctuary Currents Symposium. Data have been included in publications by Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, the Sanctuary's *Ecosystems Observations*, and NOAA Technical Reports.

Interested in becoming a Beach COMBER? Contact Kelly Newton at (831)647-4204 or kelly.newton@noaa.gov.

Thank You Photographers!



Keep your eyes peeled for the newest addition to the Sanctuary's educational library: a new brochure about the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. It's a free

eye-catching pamphlet that describes the Sanctuary's habitats and programs and suggests ways to experience our marine environment. The brochure is widely distributed at visitor centers and events, and provides many visitors with their first introduction to the wonders of our Marine Sanctuary.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the incredible nature photographers, professional and amateur, who contributed photographs for the new brochure. All of the brochure's

beautiful photos were provided free of charge. A hearty "Thank you!" goes out to: Mark Conlin, Kathy deWet-Oleson, James Downing, Steve Early, Kip Evans, Steven Haddock (MBARI), Chris Newbert (Save Our Shores), Greg Smith (California State Parks), and Steven Webster (Monterey Bay Aquarium).

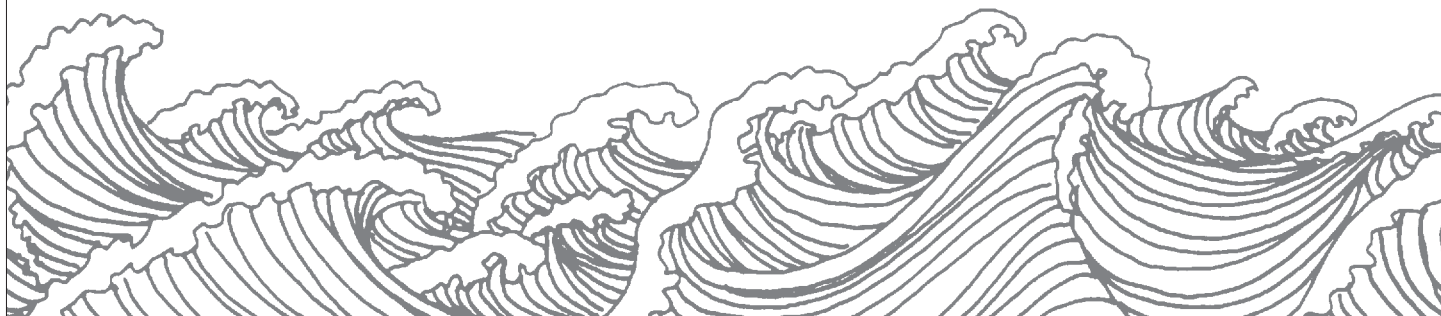
The brochure will be available December 2001. Contact the Sanctuary office for a copy at (831) 647-4201.

SCOPING MEETING DATES FOR JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

Date	Location	Time	Venue
Nov. 28, Wed.	Santa Cruz*	1:00 and 6:30 p.m.	Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium 307 Church Street
Nov. 29, Thurs.	Monterey*	1:00 and 6:30 p.m.	Monterey Conference Center, One Portola Plaza
Dec. 1, Sat.	Salinas*	1:00 p.m.	Hartnell College, 156 Homestead Avenue
Dec. 3, Mon.	San Luis Obispo	6:30 p.m.	San Luis Obispo Public Library, 995 Palm Street
Dec. 4, Tues.	Cambria	6:30 p.m.	Cambria Grammar School, 1350 Main Street
Dec. 5, Wed.	Big Sur	6:30 p.m.	Big Sur Lodge – Pfeifer State Park, 47225 Highway One
Dec. 6, Thurs.	Half Moon Bay	6:30 p.m.	Ted Adcock Community Center, 535 Kelly Avenue
Dec. 7, Fri.	Half Moon Bay	8:30 a.m.	MBNMS Advisory Council Meeting Douglas Beach House, 311 Mirada Road
Dec. 11, Tues.	Sacramento	10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Sheraton Grand, 1230 J Street
Dec. 14	Washington D.C.	10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	Dept. of Commerce Bldg.
Jan. 7, Mon.	Gualala	6:30 p.m.	Gualala Arts Center, 46501 Old State Hwy.
Jan. 8, Tues.	Bodega Bay	6:30 p.m.	Bodega Marine Lab, 2099 Westside Road
Jan. 9, Wed.	Pt. Reyes Station	7:30 p.m.	Point Reyes Dance Palace, 5th and B Street
Jan. 10, Thurs.	San Rafael	6:30 p.m.	Marin Civic Center, Avenue of the Flag, North San Pedro Road
Jan. 14, Mon.	Santa Rosa	6:30 p.m.	Doubletree Hotel, Rohnert Park, 1 Doubletree Drive
Jan. 15, Tues.	San Francisco	6:30 p.m.	Marina Middle School, 3500 Fillmore Street
Jan. 16, Wed.	Pacifica	6:30 p.m.	Oceana High School, 401 Paloma Avenue
Jan. 17, Thurs.	San Jose	6:30 p.m.	Santa Clara County Office of Education, 1290 Ridder Park Drive

Maps to each location available at www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/jointplan

*Spanish translation available



Interested in keeping up with Sanctuary programs, research, and events? Get on our mailing list and learn the latest news from the Sanctuary, free of charge. And, if you're interested in learning more about the Joint Management Plan currently under review (see page 1), this is the best way to receive updates. Please cut out the form below and mail to MBNMS, 299 Foam Street, Monterey, CA 93940



MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

- ☐ Put me on the Sanctuary mailing list to receive the quarterly News from the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the annual report *Ecosystem Observations*.
- ☐ I would like a sanctuary representative to contact me regarding the Management Plan Review.

Name	Title	Organization
Address	City	State Zip
Telephone	Fax	Email

Special areas of interest:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Business and Tourism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanctuary Advisory Council | |

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Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
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